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A FRONT OFFICE, WITH GOOD VAULT.

Will be ready for occupancy about Sept. 1, 1887. Room 47, Tribune Building.

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20 gallons for One Dollar.

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"Jennie June" Sewing Machine

[illegible]

H. A. HURLBUT.

[illegible]

AN ANXIOUS NIGHT.

Gen. Grant Growing Weaker and His Friends Think the End Is Near.

Alarming Symptoms Appear During the Afternoon and Continue into the Night.

Dr. Douglas Thinks Death Will Intervene Before the Shadow of Evening Falls.

The Minister of the Throat Refuses to Perform Their Functions and Food Rejected.

Physicians Summoned from New York and All the Family's Friends Informed of His Condition.

[illegible]

At the present time Gen. Grant is resting slightly in the chair in the corner mentioned above, while Mrs. Grant is gently fanning him. Dr. Douglas has retired.

A telegram has been sent to Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., announcing him to Secretary Lincoln at the various gunship prepared. To-morrow the Secretary is beginning to fear have reasonably turned to their having time to change.

THE BANK CLERK.

[illegible]

Gen. Grant is certainly ill. The fact does not exist but some today and that the weakness continued to increase rapidly this afternoon and evening has caused great alarm among his family and friends. Serious apprehensions are felt that he may not survive the night, and doctors are summoned that he may be with his family again. The [illegible] Washington from the [illegible] and several [illegible] have been telephoned to come at once. [illegible] Douglas [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SPORTING AFFAIRS.

New York Succeeds in Winning Another Game from Detroit in the Tenth Inning.

St. Louis Goes with a Whoop at Philadelphia—Indians Defeated by Buffalo.

Twelve of Washington Park Saturday Baiters to Do Even Number—Other Turf Events.

New York, July 21.—Another hot-fought game was played at the Polo grounds between the New Yorks and Detroits this afternoon, and was witnessed by a large crowd. Both nines were anxious to win the game, and the contest was a very close one from start to finish. The Detroits were the first to score, and they kept the lead until the last inning, when the New Yorks succeeded in making a run, which gave them the game. In the tenth inning Richardson reached first on a fumble by Rowe, and stole second. Ewing then made a hit to left field, which Richardson scored on, and the game was won. Crane pitched well, although wild at times. The fine in the tenth inning was made on a hit by Ewing, who reached second on Richardson's sacrifice, and stole home on Keefe's safe hit to right field. The score:

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Second game, 6 innings, called on account of rain:

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Philadelphia, Pa., July 21.—The St. Louis Club was completely at Quaker mercy in the Chilton Park ball game this afternoon, which was called on account of rain at the end of the fifth inning, a total darkness supervening. Score:

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Second game, 6 innings, called on account of rain:

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Baltimore, Md., July 21.—The Baltimore-Cincinnati game was postponed on account of rain.

Buffalo, July 21.—The Buffalo Club defeated the Indianapolis by superior batting and better fielding. The visitors were unable to hit the fine curves of Rowe, and were retired in order in the first inning. Buffalo scored a run in the second inning on a base hit by Rowe, a stolen base and Richardson's sacrifice fly to left field. Buffalo added another run in the fourth, and another in the fifth, although neither of these runs was earned. Crane pitched well, although wild at times. The fine in the fourth inning was made on a hit by Rowe, who reached second on a passed ball, on which Daly's assistant, and stole home on Knight's safe hit to right field. The score:

Buffalo	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Second game, 6 innings, called on account of rain:

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Boston, Mass., July 21.—The Bostons defeated the Metropolitans this afternoon by superior batting and better fielding. The visitors were unable to hit the fine curves of Clarkson, and were retired in order in the first inning. The Bostons scored a run in the second inning on a base hit by Hornung, a stolen base and a sacrifice fly to left field by Richardson. The visitors scored a run in the third inning on a base hit by Mansell, a stolen base and a sacrifice fly to left field by Gilligan. The Bostons added another run in the fourth, one in the fifth, and two in the sixth, although neither of these runs was earned. Clarkson pitched well, although wild at times. The fine in the fourth inning was made on a hit by Hornung, who reached second on a passed ball, on which Daly's assistant, and stole home on a sacrifice fly to left field by Richardson. The score:

Boston	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Second game, 6 innings, called on account of rain:

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Washington, July 21.—The Nationals defeated the Baltimores this afternoon by superior batting and better fielding. The visitors were unable to hit the fine curves of Knell, and were retired in order in the first inning. The Nationals scored a run in the second inning on a base hit by Knell, a stolen base and a sacrifice fly to left field by Myers. The visitors scored a run in the third inning on a base hit by Mansell, a stolen base and a sacrifice fly to left field by Gilligan. The Nationals added another run in the fourth, one in the fifth, and two in the sixth, although neither of these runs was earned. Knell pitched well, although wild at times. The fine in the fourth inning was made on a hit by Knell, who reached second on a passed ball, on which Daly's assistant, and stole home on a sacrifice fly to left field by Myers. The score:

Washington	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Second game, 6 innings, called on account of rain:

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Cincinnati, July 21.—The Cincinnati-Chicago game was postponed on account of rain.

Louisville, July 21.—The Louisville-Kansas City game was postponed on account of rain.

Milwaukee, July 21.—The Milwaukee-Athletic game was postponed on account of rain.

The Washington Trotting Meeting, to be held at the Washington Park track, will open this afternoon at 2:30. In addition to the purses to be trotted for, there will be a number of running events on the programme. The following is the list of entries:

Purse, $200, for all ages, 2:40 class, mile heats, best three in five:

Jessie	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank W	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Frank	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Black Diamond	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Second race, 2:30 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Third race, 2:40 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Fourth race, 2:30 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Fifth race, 2:40 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Sixth race, 2:30 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Seventh race, 2:40 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Eighth race, 2:30 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Ninth race, 2:40 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Tenth race, 2:30 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Eleventh race, 2:40 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Twelfth race, 2:30 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Thirteenth race, 2:40 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Fourteenth race, 2:30 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Fifteenth race, 2:40 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Sixteenth race, 2:30 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Seventeenth race, 2:40 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Eighteenth race, 2:30 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Nineteenth race, 2:40 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Twentieth race, 2:30 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Twenty-first race, 2:40 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Twenty-second race, 2:30 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Twenty-third race, 2:40 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Twenty-fourth race, 2:30 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Twenty-fifth race, 2:40 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Twenty-sixth race, 2:30 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Twenty-seventh race, 2:40 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Twenty-eighth race, 2:30 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Twenty-ninth race, 2:40 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Thirtieth race, 2:30 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Thirty-first race, 2:40 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Thirty-second race, 2:30 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Thirty-third race, 2:40 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Thirty-fourth race, 2:30 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Thirty-fifth race, 2:40 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Thirty-sixth race, 2:30 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Thirty-seventh race, 2:40 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Black Diamond	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Jessie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frank W	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grey Eagle	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Thirty-eighth race, 2:30 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Jay Bird	1	1	1	1

A "HAUNTED" HOUSE.

The Town of Tuktown, Ill., All Torn Up Over Strange Manifestations.

Rats, Ghosts, Pebble-Rolling, and Spirit Voices at the Barkaloos Farmhouse.

A Twelve-Year-Old Girl Probably Responsible for the Startling Phenomena.

Special contract Tax TRIBUNE has therefore that there was a genuine case of haunted house in the unpretentious village of Tuktown, Ill., on the line of the North Grand Trunk, and a reporter was dispatched by the paper to investigate. Here is the result of his observations:

One of Tuktown's oldest, most respected, and wealthiest residents is Mr. Joseph Barkaloo, who, about thirty years ago, settled on a farm about seven miles southeast of Tuktown. Where he arrived from having there grown up to manhood his farm, including his household, to Mr. Barkaloo, a native of Ohio, who, about fifteen years ago, married the only daughter of Bloomer's neighbor, Mr. Isaac Zachary, and had lived in the community ever since. The Barkaloos have adopted after a fashion two children, two girls about 10 years old, one the nephew of his wife, Lizzie Zebuelon—and Mary about 12 years old, and one boy, the latter 9 years old. A merely observer would note that, so far as the four other children are concerned, the intellectual powers are very unevenly distributed, Lizzie being a very plain and precocious girl, while her companion and sister has little better than idiotic. Of course the cause is popularly supposed to be the unfortunate control of the Barkaloo household, but to mention are not lacking that are sometimes given utterance over the fudge of Mr. and Mrs. Barkaloo.

RATS AND GHOSTS.

About a month ago it became whispered about in Tuktown that strange things had happened in the old Barkaloo homestead, and on request by the Barkaloo family, but the matter been rather unceremoniously about the matter, not enough starting that there had been some kind of disturbance there that had given people great annoyance and at nights, and among half could from the north of the house to keep awake, it was not until the night of July 4, however, that the curious occurrences began to assume prominence. During that week Mr. Clark Lathrop of the Five, a relative of the Barkaloo family, was a guest of the Barkaloos, and when he heard the mysterious noises and saw the strange actions of Lizzie and Mary he was moved to investigate. Accordingly, on the evening of July 4, after the children had retired, Mr. Lathrop, accompanied by Mr. Barkaloo, Mrs. Barkaloo, and Mrs. Lathrop, repaired to the room occupied by the two girls. Lizzie was in bed, but Mary was sitting in a chair, and as the others entered she began to scream violently. Lizzie, awakened by the noise, also began to scream, and the two kept it up for some time. Mrs. Barkaloo and Mrs. Lathrop succeeded in quieting Mary, and Mr. Barkaloo and Mr. Lathrop began to search the room. They found nothing, however, and after a while the children were induced to go to sleep. Mr. Lathrop then went to his room and Mr. Barkaloo to his own bed, and all was quiet for the night.

The next night, however, the disturbance was renewed. Mr. Barkaloo, Mr. Lathrop, and Mrs. Barkaloo were in the room with the children, and Mrs. Lathrop was in the adjoining room. Suddenly Mary began to scream violently, and Lizzie soon followed suit. Mr. Barkaloo and Mr. Lathrop rushed to the room, and found Mary sitting in a chair, with her hands clasped over her head, and Lizzie sitting up in bed, with her eyes wide open and her face pale with fear. Mr. Barkaloo and Mr. Lathrop searched the room, but found nothing. Mrs. Barkaloo and Mrs. Lathrop succeeded in quieting the children, and they went to sleep. Mr. Barkaloo and Mr. Lathrop then went to their rooms, and all was quiet for the rest of

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

POSTAGE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1885.

FOR HEARSE AND COUPÉS.

Trustees of Yale College, at their meeting yesterday, conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Prof. Daniel C. Gilman, President of the Johns Hopkins University.

Bonfires were LAST night in honor of Cleveland's nomination.

The Chicago produce markets were quiet and steadier, with a rather wider tone to wheat, which opened to be chiefly due to a withdrawal of buying orders when it was reported that a lot of red had been posted to New York on out of condition. As compared with Monday pork closed 5 cents lower, lard unchanged, meats a shade higher, wheat ½ cent better, corn ¼ cent higher, oats nearly ½ cent lower, rye one cent better, flax ½ cent lower.—The livestock markets were only moderately supplied, but there was a surplus of cattle and sheep, with the result that the former declined 10 cents and the latter 15@20 cents. Hogs were active and averaged 10 cents higher, choice heavy selling at $4.60 and choice light at $4.70.

Many of the Eastern newspapers are agitating very vigorously the repeal of what is known as the "Stand act"—the law requiring a coinage of standard silver dollars to the number per month that $2,000,000 will purchase of silver bullion. Most Americans and Britons believe that the obligatory coinage of silver dollars ought to be suspended in the interest of international. But the Eastern journals are likely to defeat the proposed repeal by the excuse they are taking. The New York Herald has offered a double-leaded article to which it demands the repeal of the law on the ground that it ought never to have been passed. It denounces the law as "the greatest financial blunder ever made," and intimates that it was a disgraceful job concocted in the interests of a particular ring to the serious detriment of the workers of the entire Union," and more stuff to the same effect. There is absolutely no warrant for such a statement, and it is calculated to antagonize the privation of silver in Congress, whose assistance is necessary to repeal the Coinage act. The passage of the "Stand bill" was achieved by a more than two-thirds vote in response to a popular demand of patriotic importance of the American people for the restoration of the silver dollar as an integral part of the American monetary system. It played an important part in the resumption of specie payments by giving confidence to the country. It administered the double standard. The reasons for suspending silver coinage have arisen since the passage of the law, and to repeal now only to succeed through the subjugation of those who were favorable to the act, and not by making false facts or accusations.

MORE CHICAGO PUBLICITY.

The publication of the Pat Ball family's horrible exposure of sexual crime to attack, ing and killing female children in London has developed here and elsewhere some Pat Ballville, who, without any official condemnation of the crime or any apparent conception of the great good to society which the fearless exposure may produce, are going about crying out against the exposure itself as indecent, obscene, and calling for the punishment of those who have printed it! One of the is not acquaintance of these Pat Ballville is in Chicago, after the sentiments advocated the Daily News acted what was to be done, "My answer is several feet thickness," he said, with a smile. "Their contempt was the measure being a true shaft."

"Do you intend to attack certain people mentioned in the Pat Ball family history?"

"I have said nothing of the kind that are to the effect."

It is very evident from the above statement that Carter Harrison's interest in the matter is concentrated on a desire "to have the Democracy defeated," and that his efforts and those of his underlings are directed to that end alone. The investigation of his position are obvious. He wants THE TRIBUNE to defeat, but has no word of censure for all the other city newspapers which present what they would honestly to him for insertion in their columns after lying in wait for the appearance of the Pat Ball item of the morning containing the salient action, and selected the most sensational and offensive paragraph, which, by the way, the TRIBUNE omitted. In response to "arrest The TRIBUNE," he says in effect that he will take no steps to suppress the sale of the Pat Ball Crusade containing the original series of articles, which has been ordered by subscribers in large numbers for Chicago circulation. It is THE TRIBUNE Mr. Pedantoff is after, and THE TRIBUNE alone, which believes sufficiently that he is actuated by the personal motive to have brought this issue for exposing and opposing the hypocrisies in Mayor Harrison's official chair.

Mr. Harrison has been Mayor of Chicago six years. During that time there has been an unusual extent of debauchery and vice of every description in this city. He has scarcely made an special effort to enforce the laws and ordinances against prostitution, or the segregation houses, or the procurer, or the dance-house, or against the access of the young girls to disreputable resorts where intoxicating liquor is sold to minors. But the exposure in London of a fearful system of child kidnaping for lustful purposes, and the publication in this country as a timely warning against the terrible results to which police indifference to such crimes against the public welfare may lead, of more recent investigations, and he is armed with a sudden ambition to prosecute one of the half-dozen daily newspapers which have given the public the story of the London crime. This question is not particularly creditable to the individual who occupies the Mayor's office at the time being.

THE TRIBUNE has no apology to make for publishing a portion of the Pat Ball Crusade's articles, which contained the most startling account of organized crime against the chastity of girl ever's daughters ever arraigned to public examination. It was the duty of the press to give this report to the public. In THE TRIBUNE'S expurgation of those articles the most details of the cases of outrages were eliminated. This report done by some of the other Chicago newspapers. One of these—which were false in the law and try against the publication—printed in a column or two all the most gruesome which were cut out of THE TRIBUNE'S articles, and now protests that it had proceeded and put for the entire article, but declined to print it unless on account of its indecency! That journal, in company with others, simply presented the most objectionable portions of the article to satisfy prurient curiosity, while THE TRIBUNE printed the story of the crime after suppressing such passages as might appeal to perverted minds. The prosecutors and editor Pentonville of Chicago will not be able to disturb or obscure the record of the case.

THE COUNTY CLERK'S DUTY.

Lawyers who have examined the matter are quite generally of the opinion that the election this fall will be a "general county election" within the meaning of the statute, and that the new Election law can be legally submitted to the people at that time. THE TRIBUNE has very fully stated its views in the validity of the law in other respects. Still the question has been raised, and the matter cannot be conclusively settled until it is taken to the Supreme Court. It is generally conceded that a measure of this importance should not be left in any kind of doubt, and that steps should be taken to secure a decision of the Supreme Court of the earliest practicable moment. If question this should be done before the election in November, so that when the law is pronounced to the voters it may be free from all kind of doubt. Lawyers say that the only means of obtaining such a speedy decision would be by asking for a mandamus to compel some officer to perform a duty after he had refused to do so. The County Clerk could at once issue the ballots by refusing to issue the call or postpone the books, on the law required him to do so the order of the court, but that official does not seem inclined to ignore a judicial mandate.

The question thus presented is not altogether free from difficulty. It would be a peculiar class of affairs that will justify a subordinate officer in refusing to obey the order of a court, but still such circumstances do sometimes occur. Every rule has its exceptions. When an officer refuses to perform a duty, not for the purpose of evading the law or defying judicial authority, but purely to bring the matter before the courts as soon as possible, the whole nature of the act is changed. Such a disobedience is technical only and not in any sense "willful." No just complaint can be made when the only consequence of such an act is to have the law determined at the earliest possible moment. Considerations other cases, and we not wish to or see them highly culpable acts of another to deserving only of praise. The fact is, as a great jurist once said, that "the law is what it is judicially ascertained to be," and not merely the sentiment of the Legislature. Hence no act of the County Clerk which harms no one, but simply enables it possible to have the law judicially ascertained at an early day, cannot be regarded as a willful neglect of duty. No court would give punishment to such, and the people would not applaud. If what is now done early in advance a public interest. Indeed, the people, irrespective of party, would like to see all the County Clerk with harms no one, but simply enables it possible to have the law judicially ascertained at an early day, cannot be regarded as a willful neglect of duty. No court would give punishment to such, and the people would not applaud. If what is now done early in advance a public interest. Indeed, the people, irrespective of party, would like to see all the

County Clerk Dyke might very well refuse to act on instead if there was any other way in which the question could be raised. Four deeds, however, there is no other course available, and if Mr. Dyke refuses to act in the manner suggested a decision of the Supreme Court could be obtained before December. Clearly, therefore, the circumstances such as to justify him in a technical neglect of duty in order to have the important public question speedily put at rest. Mr. Dyke can safely in his case rely on the courts and the people to justify him.

THE REPUBLICAN APPOINTMENT AT PEORIA.

The question that the new Democratic Postmaster at Peoria was once under indictment for frauds against the Government is fully confirmed by the records of the United States Courts at Springfield. The army vouchers show that his name instituted petitions asked the owner as a notice to bring the accused from the service. Those are the pleadings of official record which the Senate will have when the appointment of John Warner is submitted to it at the next session. The previous Postmaster at Peoria, Mr. Gaddis, had served seven years in the army under the administration, but was arbitrarily suspended on the flimsy charge that he was an offensive partisan. The records of the Post-Office Department show that he ranked high as an officer, and his character as a citizen stands unassailed. All that was alleged against him was that he belonged to a Democratic Legion club and once served on a committee to receive Gen. Logan. Thereupon he was ejected from office on an offensive partisan, while the inoffensive worthy who was lobbying for whisky frauds and drummed out of the army was put in his place. The Senate should expose the base turn presented.

It is asserted that Allen Warner was indicted for whisky frauds in the same case original. The record shows that he escaped by pleading the statute of limitations. His business partner pleaded guilty and was punished accordingly, but Warner's trial came on later, and it was discovered that owing to the delay in finding the indictment he was able to plead the statute of limitations successfully. Warner occupied as a confidentially while his partner pleaded guilty and was properly punished by the court. He did not attempt to defend himself on the merits of the charges, as any man conscious of innocence would have instead of doing, but in resorting to a technicality he practically admitted that he to his only hope of escape. So far as its fraudulent from the Union army is concerned, Warner apparently has nothing to say, and indeed it is not often that colonels of that kind are apt to say much of explanation.

Everybody in Peoria knows that the old Democrats was not in any sense an "offensive partisan." Indeed, Republicans were known to complain sometimes that he was not more active in party matters. Although an earnest Republican he was not much of a "practical politician," and did very little if any work about caucuses and conventions. His main service to honest men being looked to as open and honest advocacy of Union and Right, which was belonged without any capital of public duty and to a manner not offensive to any reasonable person. On the other hand, Warner has been a professional wire politician for years past and made himself so offensive to his own party that the latter cheered noted to recommending another man for Postmaster. Yet with from all this the Senate will be unchanged with the fact that an excellent officer was displaced before the end of his term without cause and his place given to a man who was once indicted for fraud on the Government and was previously dismissed from the Union army. The case is a good one to examine the claims of the "offensive partisan dodge." The Senate should not fail to meet it as it comes.

AN ANTI-POLITICAL JUDGE RE-BUKED.

The people of Illinois are up in arms against the recent appointment of Judge A. M. Bayne of Wyoming to the chairmanship of Chief-Justice A. T. Bangs. The latter was appointed only a year ago for another four years' term, and no reason has been assigned for his sudden removal. The Mercer, printed in Mercer, in that District, enlighten the Judge Bayne. At the election in Cheshire County last fall the anti-Democrats won the county over the Democrats, thereby electing four members of the Assembly and two members of the Council, which gave an anti-Democratic majority in the Legislature. This majority passed the Democratic and Election bills, disfranchising polygamists. After the election in Cheshire, however, the Democrats redistricting board threw out all precincts which gave an anti-Democratic majority. Chief-Justice Bangs, being appointed by Governor a conference organizing the board to annul the election, the Governor has appointed Judge Bayne to fill the vacancy. This majority passed the Democratic and Election bills, disfranchising polygamists. After the election in Cheshire, however, the Democrats redistricting board threw out all precincts which gave an anti-Democratic majority. Chief-Justice Bangs, being appointed by Governor a conference organizing the board to annul the election, the Governor has appointed Judge Bayne to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Bayne, who is not unfamiliar reputation in the world and doubtful reputation in the political world, has managed for Congressman was nominated by the Democrats, and was elected. Judge Bayne, living in the county, came from Washington to ballot Democrats to vote for Democratic candidates for Congress and then go home and vote for Republicans for Judges, and would have done so had not the Democrats discovered the trick and thwarted it. Their protest of the Supreme Court resulted, without hearing of counsel, in the Democratic Governor's appointment.

The Illinois Legislature, of course, are reticent, and the Cheshire are correspondingly disheartened. They had made a brave struggle to prevent the disastrous record of getting rabbits from getting a foothold in the Democracy, and they found in Judge Bangs a courageous and upright Judge, who was the terror of the law-breakers, and who enforced the laws without fear or favor. Under such circumstances as these the removal is a calamity. In the history of the polygamists now law-abiding people, obtained by the Democrats with the aid of the Presidency. The anti-monopoly part of the Cheshire is overrun with these rascals; but so long as Justice Bangs was in the seat the people would hold them at bay. His removal will inform the Democrats with fresh courage and induce them to vacate their lucrative positions. The new appointment has been made on their recommendation. Their efficacy was also considered. The people look to hear-ing Justice Bangs was decently re-moved, notwithstanding he was the choice of every lawyer in Cheshire, both Republican and Democrat. Is the Administration to begin with Mormonism? Is this the President's idea of enforcing the law against polygamy?

MOTHER-IN-LAW WILES.

It is perhaps a significant fact that while the visible supply of wheat decreased about 400,000 bushels during last week there was no actual increase in the quantity in store in this city. Our Bank of Illinois millions of bushels in vessel somewhere in the large as to fill all the cars available for the storage of that cereal and have no room for the coming new grower which grain may require in unfavorable weather to keep it from spoiling. It is also noticeable that the comparatively few days' harvesting weather which have occurred in the Northwest, without damage of extent, re-duced August's accession.

The Mormon legislator, of course, are re-viewers, and the Gentiles are correspondingly disheartened. They had made a brave struggle to prevent the disastrous record of getting rabbits from getting a foothold in the Territory, and they found in Justice Bangs a courageous and upright Judge, who was the terror of the law-breakers, and who enforced the laws without fear or favor. Under such circumstances as these the removal is a calamity. In the history of the polygamists now law-abiding people, obtained by the Democrats with the aid of the Presidency. The anti-monopoly part of the Cheshire is overrun with these rascals; but so long as Justice Bangs was in the seat the people would hold them at bay. His removal will inform the Democrats with fresh courage and induce them to vacate their lucrative positions. The new appointment has been made on their recommendation. Their efficacy was also considered. The people look to hear-ing Justice Bangs was decently re-moved, notwithstanding he was the choice of every lawyer in Cheshire, both Republican and Democrat. Is the Administration to begin with Mormonism? Is this the President's idea of enforcing the law against polygamy?

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Some one having the record of some terms of some Presidential candidates asked what was the shortest term of any President. Harrison's was the shortest, only a month; Taylor's was next, sixteen months; Polk's was four years; Lincoln's was four years and a month; Garfield's was six months and a few days; Jackson's was eight years; Washington's was eight years; Jefferson's was eight years; Madison's was eight years; Monroe's was eight years; Adams's was four years; Van Buren's was four years; Tyler's was four years and a few months; Pierce's was four years; Buchanan's was four years; Grant's was eight years; Hayes's was four years; Arthur's was three years and a few months; Cleveland's will be four years. Of course, the shortest term was that of Harrison, who died before he had time to do anything. The longest was that of Washington, who was elected twice. Jefferson's was the next longest, and Jackson's was the next longest after that. Lincoln's was the next longest after that. Grant's was the next longest after that. Hayes's was the next longest after that. Arthur's was the next longest after that. Cleveland's will be the next longest after that.

Two marriages is announced in the Boston correspondent of the London [illegible]. Nothing better can be wished for the two than that, after respectively, he wouldn't be willing to have the old man.

The Frenchmanin of Ohio are sending missionaries around the State trying to induce Republicans to vote for [illegible] in order to elect the Democratic ticket. They do not find encouragement, but another mean effort to Republicans. The real object of their mission is thus stated by a writer in the Byrne Republican:

Some time during the month of June three of these Frenchmen [illegible] went from Akron to Cleveland, and [illegible] among the Republicans of Cuyahoga, and [illegible] to support the Democratic ticket. They [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Efforts to Unionize the Stevedores Principally Threatened French Coal-Tar Dyes.

400 Treaties at Lincoln—Three Third and Assistants Also—Complete Interference.

Russia's Fight Imminent—A Scandal Involving a Prize—Arranging the Egyptian Loan.

LONDON, July 31.—[By Atlantic Cable.]—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Matthew White Ridley, secretary of state for the home department, in answer to a question, said he had received a dispatch from Sir Edward Malet, British ambassador at Berlin, stating that the Emperor William had received Sir Edward Malet's successor, Sir Frank Lascelles, in audience, and had expressed his regret at the retirement of Sir Edward Malet, and his desire to maintain the friendly relations between England and Germany.

Mr. Ridley also said that Sir Edward Malet had received a dispatch from Lord Salisbury, the foreign secretary, stating that the Emperor William

THE RAILROADS.

Affecting Chicago, Peoria, and St. Louis Dark-Blood Freight Business Property.

Uncertainty Which Thought to Be on the Wane Since Utah-Colorado Rates.

The Baltimore & Ohio Trying to Forfeit Its New York Terminal Facilities —Break-Line Interests.

A meeting of the Chicago, Peoria, and St. Louis Dark-Blood Freight Committee was held yesterday in accordance with a request of the Executive Committee of the Middle & Western Trunk-Freight Committee for the purpose of taking action to create a better understanding of tariff rates from Chicago, Peoria, and St. Louis to eastern points west of the trunk-line terminal, consequent upon the changes in through rates which have been effected by the following roads: Dark-Blood, Peoria & Western Railway, and Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, Chicago & Atlantic Division, Chicago & Grand Trunk, Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Michigan Central, Chicago & Grand Trunk, Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago, and Baltimore & Ohio of the Chicago association, prior decisions of the following associations were adopted:

Dark-Blood, Peoria, taking effect July 1, 1885, on grain, grain products, and seeds, in carloads, from Chicago, Peoria, and St. Louis direct to east or west, and from the intermediate points of the trunk-line points named, another point or other trunk-line points to the principal points named in said tariff.

It was also resolved that the Chairman be requested to find out if there are any associations in existence, and if so, the date of the next meeting of the representatives of the various roads present, which had such associations, and if any of them should not be existing, that such be advised that they had an understanding that such an association should be formed during the afternoon session of this meeting, and that the question as to time and place should be as given from Chicago and Peoria, and it was agreed to confirm the Chicago ruling of July 1, 1885, in the adopted rule, to governed rates on a corresponding basis from eastern points to points west to be agreed upon as common points named, to prevent basis of through eastbound rates. That the rates from Peoria and Chicago to the principal Missouri River points are as follows: Chicago to points, 1, 2, seven; Peoria to points, 1, 2, seven; Chicago to Kansas City, 1, seven; Chicago to Atchison, 1, seven; Chicago to Leavenworth, 1, seven; Peoria to Kansas City, 1, seven; Peoria to Atchison, 1, seven; Peoria to Leavenworth, 1, seven; Chicago to Omaha, 1, seven; Chicago to Council Bluffs, 1, seven; Peoria to Omaha, 1, seven; Peoria to Council Bluffs, 1, seven; Chicago to Sioux City, 1, seven; Peoria to Sioux City, 1, seven; Chicago to Yankton, 1, seven; Peoria to Yankton, 1, seven; Chicago to Fort Pierre, 1, seven; Peoria to Fort Pierre, 1, seven; Chicago to Big Sioux, 1, seven; Peoria to Big Sioux, 1, seven.

It was resolved on the question of the meeting that under from Peoria to Dayton and Springfield, O., the rates be from Chicago; to those points from Peoria, the same from Chicago; from Peoria to Columbus, Ind., the same from Chicago; from Peoria to Indianapolis, Ind., the same from Chicago; from Peoria to Logansport, Ind., the same from Chicago; from Peoria to Michigan City, Ind., the same from Chicago; from Peoria to Toledo, O., the same from Chicago; from Peoria to Detroit, Mich., the same from Chicago; from Peoria to Cincinnati, O., the same from Chicago; from Peoria to Cleveland, O., the same from Chicago; from Peoria to Buffalo, N. Y., the same from Chicago; from Peoria to Rochester, N. Y., the same from Chicago; from Peoria to Albany, N. Y., the same from Chicago; from Peoria to Troy, N. Y., the same from Chicago; from Peoria to Boston, Mass., the same from Chicago; from Peoria to New York, the same from Chicago; from Peoria to Jersey City, the same from Chicago; from Peoria to Hoboken, the same from Chicago; from Peoria to Brooklyn, the same from Chicago; from Peoria to New York, the same from Chicago.

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THE COLORADO COAL WAR.

The Denver Managers and other general officers of the roads in the Colorado Coal Association met at the Sherman House last evening for the purpose of considering what action they should take in regard to the question of abolishing the present system of allowing 50 cents per ton commission to the agents of the Colorado coal companies. The meeting was held behind closed doors, and the representatives of the roads from points named would not talk, but it is understood that they had an extended discussion of the question, and that the sentiment was unanimously in favor of abolishing the present system. The meeting will be resumed this morning.

RATE OF A DRAW.

Cincinnati, Sun., July 21.—[Special.]—The Ohio River Railroad Company, which has been operating a line between Cincinnati and Parkersburg, W. Va., a distance of 160 miles, has been sold to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, which has been operating a line between Parkersburg and Cincinnati by means of steamboats. The Ohio River Railroad Company has been operating its line for the past two years, and has been losing money all the time. It has been the intention of the Baltimore & Ohio Company to purchase the line for the past year, but the negotiations have been delayed by the refusal of the owners of the Ohio River Railroad to sell at a reasonable price. The Baltimore & Ohio Company has been operating its line between Parkersburg and Cincinnati by means of steamboats, and has been losing money all the time. It has been the intention of the Baltimore & Ohio Company to purchase the line for the past year, but the negotiations have been delayed by the refusal of the owners of the Ohio River Railroad to sell at a reasonable price. The Baltimore & Ohio Company has been operating its line between Parkersburg and Cincinnati by means of steamboats, and has been losing money all the time. It has been the intention of the Baltimore & Ohio Company to purchase the line for the past year, but the negotiations have been delayed by the refusal of the owners of the Ohio River Railroad to sell at a reasonable price.

THE PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 21.—[Special.]—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just completed the building of a new line of road between Pittsburg and Harrisburg, which will be used by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the transportation of freight. The new line is 100 miles long, and is built through a mountainous country. The road is to be used by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the transportation of freight. The new line is 100 miles long, and is built through a mountainous country. The road is to be used by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the transportation of freight. The new line is 100 miles long, and is built through a mountainous country. The road is to be used by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the transportation of freight.

THE CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND NEW YORK CONTROL.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 21.—[Special.]—The Chicago, St. Louis and New York Railroad Company has just completed the building of a new line of road between Chicago and St. Louis, which will be used by the Chicago, St. Louis and New York Railroad Company for the transportation of freight. The new line is 100 miles long, and is built through a mountainous country. The road is to be used by the Chicago, St. Louis and New York Railroad Company for the transportation of freight. The new line is 100 miles long, and is built through a mountainous country. The road is to be used by the Chicago, St. Louis and New York Railroad Company for the transportation of freight.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL AND BOATING.

New York, July 21.—[Special.]—The steamer of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, which has been operating a line between New York and Philadelphia, has been sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which has been operating a line between Philadelphia and New York. The steamer has been sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which has been operating a line between Philadelphia and New York. The steamer has been sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which has been operating a line between Philadelphia and New York. The steamer has been sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which has been operating a line between Philadelphia and New York.

CLOSE OF A STRIKE.

Cincinnati, Sun., July 21.—[Special.]—The strike of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company's employés, which has been in progress for the past two weeks, has been settled. The strike was caused by the refusal of the company to pay the wages demanded by the employés. The strike was settled by the company agreeing to pay the wages demanded by the employés. The strike was settled by the company agreeing to pay the wages demanded by the employés. The strike was settled by the company agreeing to pay the wages demanded by the employés.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

New York, July 21.—The Mississippi River Commission met at the Windsor Hotel this morning. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, who stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the question of the improvement of the Mississippi River. The chairman stated that the commission had been appointed by the President of the United States, and that the members had been selected from the various states bordering on the river. The chairman stated that the commission had been appointed by the President of the United States, and that the members had been selected from the various states bordering on the river. The chairman stated that the commission had been appointed by the President of the United States, and that the members had been selected from the various states bordering on the river.

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THE BUTTERFIELD DEAL.

New York, July 21.—[Special.]—The Butterfield deal, which has been under consideration for the past two weeks, has been settled. The deal was consummated this morning, and the terms are as follows: The Butterfield Company agrees to sell to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company all of its property, including its lines of road, rolling stock, and other property, for the sum of $10,000,000. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company agrees to pay the Butterfield Company the sum of $10,000,000 in cash

THE HACKNEY REFORMERS.

Wagner's Socialist Democrat Party Elected —The Swearing-in of Frank Hise in the Tribunal.

Hackney Palace, N. E., July 1.—Wagner's great socialist party has been partially elected and will control the affairs of the city for a year to come. Since the defeat of the Tory party at the polls a great deal of interest has been taken in the election of a new mayor, and the contest concerning the particular party was a very close one. The result is looked on as the most important event that has occurred in the history of the city, and the Conservative party has adopted every means that will successfully defeat a Democratic sort of victory.

The Conservatives, or Tories as they are sometimes called, have been defeated by reason of the fact that they have been unable to secure the support of the working men, who have been in the majority in the city for many years. The Conservatives have been unable to secure the support of the working men, and the result is that they have been defeated by a large majority.

The Democrats, on the other hand, have been able to secure the support of the working men, and the result is that they have been elected

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

J. J. Case, Racine, Wis., is at the Sherman.

W. H. Allen, Dayton, O., and Capt. Conrad S. Galbraith, U.S.A., are at the Leland.

Sir T. F. Dickson, England; H. H. Cobb, Canada; S. S. Manning, New Orleans; and L. J. Gage, St. Louis, are at the Palmer.

W. H. Driskell, Austin, Tex.; A. J. Higbie, Denver; A. A. Robinson, Topeka, Kan.; and ex-Congressman T. J. Rawlins, Spottsylvania, Va., are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

The plants of the Fairmount's Reservoir Association from 9 to the living rock except Duff.

John Curtis was fined $10 and George Brown $20 in Justice Ryan's court for violating the building ordinance. The former was putting up a frame building at No. 1048 Burling street and the latter at No. 2000 Wentworth avenue.

An inducement for murder was found by the grand jury yesterday against W. H. Roberts, the colored waiter who stabbed and killed Charles Roberts, head cook on the dining-car Quaker, during a disturbance each was engaged in July 9.

Charles Lloyd, a boarder, was acquitted by Justice Summers, over Hughes's store, on Halsted street, on Tuesday, upon the charge of having set fire to the building with intent to defraud the insurance companies. The latter was carrying on a frame building at No. 1048 Burling street, and the other at No. 2000 Wentworth avenue.

Mayor Harrison was looking over the correspondence of the councils of the Town of Lake yesterday. He was not concerned either as to annexation, but if the contested liquor permit charges are to be made the Mayor being unable to enter the premises for personal knowledge wants to know the reason why.

At 1:30 p. m. yesterday Anton Eckert, 12 years old, was knocked while playing in a yard on the Chicago Union Elevated road, at Lincoln and Eighteenth streets. One of the cars passing, named Wilson Sawyer and Carl Wenker, conveyed the body, which was taken to the home of his parents, No. 150 Eighteenth street.

Another night fire here at No. 177 South Morgan street, belonging to Mrs. Bennett was reported and valuable stove property was found consumed. Among the articles were a pitcher finger, several steels, and various articles of pantry. Mrs. Bennett and her son were arrested and locked up in the Desplaines-street station. The detectives are busy looking up the case.

Leonardo da Vinci and his world-famous painting, "The Last Supper," were the subject of a lecture in Trinity M. E. Church last evening by the Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D., for the benefit of the church Sunday-school. The speaker urged the members of Trinity, who are soon to sail from the world with, to be thrown, to which the latter replied that Jerusalem da Vinci was the leader.

Mrs. Christina Gall of No. 512 West Huron street left her baby, Bernard, on the couch in a room further last Monday night and left also to her lover, quarters with her mother across the adjoining room. The mother, upon her return, found the child rolled off the bed, and the former was left on the floor. Coroner Hertz was notified, but the jury failing that the cause of death was accidental.

Condemnation orders were served yesterday on the Chicago Sanitary Company, the Excelsior Brick Company, and other owners of the school lands in the vicinity of Harvard street and the river by the Lower West Division. Many of the owners of the school lands will fight the condemnation. One of the companies affected has spent about $20,000 in getting ready to begin business, and the world must now get under way the book.

A correspondent wants to know something about a hoisting-engine on Western avenue between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, for which a permit is circulating. There are several schemes for boiler and elevator enterprises working up and their promoters are extremely anxious about them until they "get things in train." President Louis of the West Side Company says he knows nothing about such a permit, it being customary to notify a property owner before issuance for value of the ground by making it more valuable.

Oliver Harrison was looking over the remnants of the contents of the South Division yesterday. He was not concerned either as to insurance, but it was understood that several changes are to be made the Harrison family unable to enter the premises for personal knowledge until matters

[illegible] Judge Farlow instructed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant. The defendant was Sanborn, the publisher of the pamphlet, he being the only person in the collection who could get the three dollars necessary to bail himself out.

Before beginning to sentencing Mr. Rollo stated that he had ascertained the judgment in the case of [illegible] Tribune, and that the [illegible] of the [illegible] Tribune, and [illegible] of Chancellor and entered [illegible] of the Court of Chancery.

"I [illegible] to say before I pass sentence upon you in that matter?" [illegible]

"Yes, sir!" Rollo said the defendant, you have been asked to this bench, and I am going to send you to a place where your talents will be employed and where you will be [illegible] for the remainder of your natural life."

SAM JONES.

The Noted Georgia Revivalist at a Camp-Meeting at Platteburg, Mo.

His Extremely Plain-Spoken and Forcible Appeal to His Unconverted Auditors.

A Remarkable Effort by the Backwoods Preacher—The Gospel with the Bark On.

PLATTEBURG, Mo., July 21.—Sam Jones is here, and preached at the camp-meeting at the morning and afternoon services. At the afternoon service he said:

I invite your attention this afternoon to several verses in the first chapter of the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Thessalonians. I have read those epistles of St. Paul, and St. John, and St. Peter with some interest, and I have also read, profitably, after reading the opinion entertained by these churches, I am ready to admit that, whatever may be said of the errors of the first centuries of the Christian era, all were most adroit that the church have had power with God and influence with men. And, as I look out upon the church of the nineteenth century, I find that in just so far as we have lost this similarity just so far are we unlike the church of the first century, just that far have we lost power with God and our influence over men.

A FORCIBLE CONTRAST.

I am not here to parade the unsatisfactoriness of the church of God before the world. I just pray long enough to say this. The meanest question of the church that ever lived in this community is better than any of you men out of the church, for to live to be good, but you have been under every moon you have been, you all admirable, you. I have no patience with you talking, cursing, cursing, fashionable out of the church and, while I talk to the people of God about their shortcomings, I want you to understand, sir, that you are poorer than a hundred of them put together; so don't you take special comfort to yourself now while this is going on. Now let us look at this subject as it presents itself in the light of God's truth; and, brethren, work is powerful for God and for you just in proportion as we hear the truth, and, having heard the truth, obey the truth.

THE PLACE TO BEGIN.

If I wanted to find God I would look first in the hearts of good men and women. Wherever I see them in a good man I am sure to find, for every good man in the house of God and dwells in the heart of God Himself. Well, now, the chief portion of the talent of each individual member forming that church, if my brethren (Christ) has all measures in his church, as it has his members in his church, and he has fifty of them are good men and women who love God and keep His commandments, and 150 others in the church are luke-warm, and carnival, and trifling, and Christians, then you see fifty-sixth part of a church to God. There therefore of it away from God and duty, and nineteen-twentieths the love and knowledge of Christ in their conscience. You see what sort of a church that presents. Why, in the time of slavery, brethren, if a man had 100 slaves and only fifty of them were able to work, wouldn't he have a hard time making a living for his slaves? So with the members in a church, and only fifty of them active, that church has got all it can do to look after those 150 invalids, and has no time to go out and work and bring the world to Christ. Don't you see?

How many members around your prayer-meeting, Brother O'Donnell? How many do you have Wednesday nights?

Brother O'DONNELL (quiet-like).

Brother Jones—Well, I would not say to the niggers and quit if that is the case. [Laughter.] It's not as exotic. [More laughter.] I would as soon put my wife and children to such a church as that—much as I say—I wouldn't suffer my children to be raised in a church of that sort. Now, you can run that line if you want to. You can if you want to, and I expect, from what Brother Chapman said this morning, that this is an extraordinary church here in this settlement, and no wonder Paradise lauds the thieves. If she does, she is having them to fill. You can just that down as a possibility. I don't want to hit a colored church in the country that cannot make a better showing than that, and every spiritual colored man you have got to go prayer-meeting every Wednesday night. No doubt about that. Every man in the church who has religion goes to prayer-meeting. You may draw it, boys? I think because I have got religion, and I wasn't out about. [Laughter.] You see I have some religion and by the aid of Gabriel I get to entrance every day. I don't right down the long line—I don't—and I don't want to be in heaven. I don't want to be in heaven. I don't want to be in heaven.

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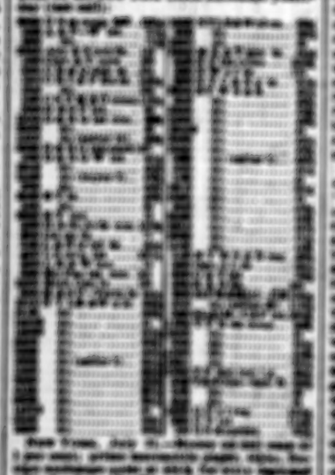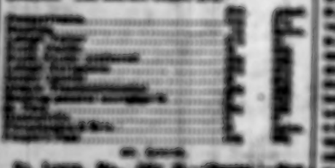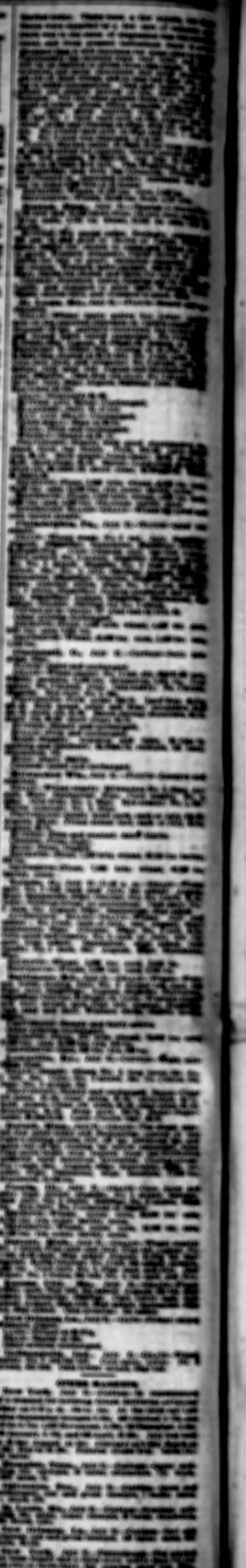
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